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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1914.

Be sure of one thing: If you waste your time you will never have dollars to throw away.

"Doped"

DUBLIC WORKS are in general enjoyed and paid for by posterity. The benefits resulting from them are enormously multiplied if the construction work gives employment to thousands of men who would otherwise be in idleness and want. These men are the fathers of the posterity we talk about, and the proper feeding and care of tomorrow's manhood is as vital to the wellbeing of the community as the vigor of its present adults.

Red tape is tied in a Gordian knot about hundreds of thousands of dollars now in the Municipal Treasury, on which interest is paid and a smaller interest received. There are technicalities which prevent the expenditure of the money, and improvements in favor of which the electorate has declared are postponed and held up.

These funds cannot indefinitely hang like a millstone about the neck of the city. There must be some way in which they can be made available. There have been lawyers who could untangle worse situations than this. Ultimately a way out will be found; why not find it now? If a few thousands must be added to this fund to make it available, and a few thousands to that, why not add them? Were half the energy and initiative displayed by our politicians that have characterised private charitable agencles, the problem of the unemployed would dissolve and melt away. But there seems to be no disposition on the part of Councils to do more than wait.

Talk? Yes, there has been plenty of that, as there always is, but there are not enough men of action on the Finance Committee to constitute a majority if far less than a quorum were present. Nor is there any reafon to believe that the committee cares very much. There are politicians who play the game as well as they know how, under instructions, but their skill consists mainly in checkmating the efficient programs of more enterprising and conscientious gentlemen.

Philadelphia cannot be held back long by these obstructionists, pudgy as they are, but the unemployed who have to rely on soup houses because Councils refuses to use either brains or energy are not in such happy circumstances. Their problem is immediate and real, and it is time for public opinion to prod the lawmakers and prod them hard. Councils has tried to clear it. ith welf by doling out a miserable \$50,000 in charity; but it is work, not "dope" of this sort, that the unemployed want.

Scraphcaping Our Government

FOR two decades Congress and every State Legislature has been in a frenzy of lawmaking. We passed a greater number of specific laws in the last decade than in the first century of our national history. And the majority of them are non-usable; they do not fit the drcumstances; they become Inoperative because inapplicable. Congress and the Legislatures must do

something to justify their existence and warrant the drawing of pay envelopes. So they have taken to appointing commissions in order to see what has become of all the There are commissions to facilitate the use of the executive, to connect the Legislature with the people for whom or against whom the legislation has been framed, to supplement the courts and exercise quasijudicial functions.

Questions are becoming insistent in thoughtful minds: Did the Constitution contemplate a government by commissions? May not the commissions ultimately usurp the powers of the executive, the legislative and the judicial provinces of government? Do not these commissions already raise the presumption that our time-honored form of severnment is a self-confessed failure?

Where the commissions will lead no one mams to know, but the men who have spudied our national history and institutions most thoroughly and the most discriminat-Ing advocates of democracy are very uneasy. It is time to pause and give our original Inal matitutions a chance to prove whather they are adequate to must the complex conditions of modern America.

Millions for a Delusion

FTHEREE mulitons more is asked from Con-A grees to permit the Interstate Commerce Commission to continue its monumental and usaless work of valuing the rathroads of the country. What is going to be done with the valuation when it is got nobody seems to know. It will be out of date when the printers got hold of it. As a basis for fixing rates it will be an worthless as an old rag. Before the Census Bureau gets through anneutsting the census returns for any partimular city, that city is about to undertake a century of its own to show how hopelensly buolety the Government's is. The value of any rallroad can be got with fair accuracy her an examination of its books and the market reports: If the purpose of the Govexemped to to show that there has been sens bring, the pauple would rather accept the clurge as a find and not apped the money she would the cultivade

An represent a 200x500 postorner at Poquek and stilling for callroad valuation, Podunk ra minera on the mortin. There is not any was the good money after jud. Enough

this asinine enterprise, the nation is against it; that is, except for some theoretical gentlemen who have a manta for smelling and sticking their noses into everything.

The information sought is not worth the money, and if it were worth the money, by the time it were available it would be so inaccurate that even poetic license would not permit a statistician to use it.

United We Win

THE Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has in its membership many men who are efficient and not dishonest, thinks that the Government should permit combinations in promotion of trade abroad. So do several million other Americans, who are convinced that charity goes a little too far when it causes us to put balls and chains on our own legs in order to give our competitors a chance.

There are hundreds of small manufacturing establishments which cannot afford to maintain selling agencies abroad. But a dozen of them united could afford to do so, with every assurance of success, and the trade they could get would solve the problem of unemployment. There is nothing particularly vicious in such a combination, and its efficiency would be the only thing against it. Yet efficiency is not a natural crime; it has simply been made a crime by legislation. Why not be generous and give it a fair trial? It may not be such a terrible thing as we imagine. Indeed, there are men who have won immortality meraly by being efficlent. Washington was one of them and Franklin was another.

Untile our merchants. Give them a chance. Let them meet their competitors on equal terms. Put the flag in their hands and wish them godspeed. We need them, and they need the nation back of them. Let them get together and fight this battle together and open up the markets together. There is no crime in them and no guile. They want a chance, that is all, and they are entitled to it.

We talk about winning the markets of the world. We can win them and we must win them. But we can't do it by tying our business men hand and foot, and we can't do it if we are afraid of prosperity. Have done with legislation for purposes of calamity only. Business is convalescent. The period of probation is over. Throw away the medicine and give it invigorating food, something it can sink its teeth into and chew.

What Is a Crisis in Mexico? Unless some central authority is to be recognized, the most serious crisis in the history of Mexico soon will be reached.—Statement of Provisional President Gutierres.

ANY student of language, of economics, of insurrections, of brigandage, of sociology, or of almost any other subject must wonder how any further superlatives are possible. If any "more serious crisis" than the long succession of crises which Mexico has passed through can be brought about it will certainly be something unique in the eventful history of the world.

Poor Mexico has already run the samut of war, pillage, misgovernment, anarchy, blood and fire, economic disaster and social disorder. The country deserves a rest and a long rest.

If Mexico can manage to get along without a crisis for a generation it will be a great nation; and if Villa or any one else can set up a "central authority" strong enough to guarantee order the United States will lead in congratulations and felicitations.

Human Life First

DHILADELPHIA must not be satisfied I with anything less than a perfectly modern and adequate fire-fighting equipment. On the dollar-and-cents basis a strong argument can be framed to justify all the expenditure that may be necessary to make our Fire Department the most complete and serviceable in the country. Just in proportion as fire risks decrease does the rate of insurance fall and the value of property But that is only one consideration, and

by no means the largest. Every foot of defective hose and every antiquated engine endangers human life. And it is the human equation that must always be the determining factor in public administration. Politics that puts human life in jeopardy is rotten politics, whether it masquerades under the guise of public economy or not. Money saved at the expense of human life is blood money whatever other name may be given to it. Before and above every consideration the health and safety and happiness of the citizens must be placed. Any other policy is a form of official murder or community suicide.

The only food plentiful in Europe is that

A 14-inch gun speaks all languages; that is, nobody misunderstands its meaning.

A first-class country with a second-class navy is like a bank without a safe.

It costs a lot of money for a murderes to be turned leese on the country these days.

Maybe the reason they are valuing the railroads is to see what the commuters are worth.

Mr. Bryan hunted for rabbits in Virginia against the law and did not get any. Doubtless he had salt in the gun.

It is easy for the parliaments to vote war budgets of millions, but it is hard to get the money. Washington and Grant both were con-

at all times to defend itself, but there were no Chautauguas in their time. Only a few years ago Japan went into debt. because she was an enemy of Russia. Now she proposes going still further because she

vinced that the country should be prepared

Philadelphia spent for Christmas simost enough to build the new subway system, and It was well spent. Inadequate travall facilly ties are the most extravegant things we

The abin purchase till has been favorably reported to the Senate. If the thing goes shrough there are mentionen frimming cost offices to Nakyasha into will be assessed

CONGRESS TAKES JOY IN SLAPPING HOBSON

Limelight Has Made an Efficient Naval Officer Into a Less Efficient Legislator-How Champ Clark Saved Hardwick, of Georgia.

By E. W. TOWNSEND

ET us consider a little Richmond Pearson Hobson, Representative in Congress from the 6th District of Alabama.

The most interesting fact he mentions in his biography printed in the Congressional Record is that he "is tenth in descent from Elder Brewster, of the Mayflower." As to his naval career, he merely recites, "served in the United States navy from 1885 to 1903," making no mention of the incident which brought him nation-wide, yes, world-widefame-sinking the collier Merrimac in the harbor entrance of Santiago. Perhaps it would be bad form for a retired naval officer to himself set down in Congressional Record type a recital of an act of physical bravery; perhaps he judged, and rightly, too, that the Merrimuc Incident needed no renewed telling to remain fresh in the minds of his countrymen, not forgetting his countrywomen.

Men, rather generally, possess physical courage do they not? Yet since ever this droll world began men have been heroized for exhibiting that almost universal possession under conspicuous circumstances. Any 600 men today storming trenches in France or Flanders, in Galicia or Poland, display precisely the courage displayed by the 600 at Balaklava, but no Tennyson will immortalize them, no government will strike special medals for their survivors. There are so many six hundreds today charging into the jaws of death that there is nothing conspicuous about that disagreeable performance.

Nearly every boy will quote you certain lines of Richard III and of Henry V; yet innumerable truculent swordsmen have met their Macduffs, soldiers without number have exhorted their "dear friends" to follow "once more into the breach." But they had no Shakespeare to write stirring pieces about

All of which is not written with purpose to detract from the glory of the deed performed by Mr. Hobson and the sailormen-who knows their names?—who went with him in the Merrimac. Rather, one wants to suggest that the sudden flood of limelight directed at Captain Hobson spoiled an efficient naval officer and made of Mr. Hobson a less

Looks Like Youthful Bryan

In appearance, Hobson very strongly resembles the youthful William Jennings Bryan, of the Cross of Gold period, except that Hobson is quite bald, and in those early 16-to-1 days the present Secretary of State had an unrent thatch. Which is to say, Hobson is distinctly a handsome man; as stalwart, upstanding, strong featured a sailorman as Annapolis ever produced.

But Hobson has an unfortunate manner, "certain condescension," which Elder Brewster may have brought over with him on the Mayflower and transmitted undiminished in quantity, unimpaired in quality, tohis 10th descendant.

This, it may be, preserves him unaffected by the scorn of those of his fellow members of the House who compare his netorious record for absenteeism with his prodigal display of holier-than-thou-ism. It surely accounts for the noticeable acerbity of temper displayed by members who, upon the rare occasions of his presence in the House, point out to Mr. Hobson his delinquencies in the matter of attendance. What appears most to incense his critics is the fact that Hobson attends sessions of Congress only after he has elaborately set the stage for a sensational entrance and then does a "turn" which he uses to boom his lecture engagements.

For it is a fact that, besides being a notoriour absentee, Hobson is a flagrant offender in the matter of abuse of the franking priv-Hege.

It has been told, but I do not recall now, how many hundreds of thousands of copies of his prohibition speeches made in Congress he has franked to boom his prohibition lectures; how many of his speeches on the floor attacking his opponent for the Alabama senatorship, Oscar W. Underwood, he franked to boom his own campaign for the senatorship. Underwood beat him handily without making any campaign simply because the voters resented Hobson's insinuation that Underwood represented, in his candidacy, "the liquor interests."

Kind-Hearted Clark

One might ask why Speaker Clark allowed stage settings in the first place, contrary to the rules of the House. Well, Champ Clark is the kindest hearted man imaginable, and in addition is so eager to be fair that he leans a trifle backward in construing rules for the benefit of his political opponents. In deciding a point of order where a proponent of the point is of one political faith and an opponent of another, if the Speaker is in doubt he generally gives the benefit of it to the Republicans. Certainly he gives them a little more than an even break. The Speaker in the days of his floor lead-

ership of the minority was notably a good, hard-hitting debater, frequently landing stinging wallops, owing not only to his intimate knowledge of the question involved in the debate and his parliamentary training, but also his quickness of wit. But often the language conveying those wallops would not appear in the Record; Clark edited them out to save an opponent's feelings,

In the notable debate over the Panama Canal tolls Clark left the Speaker's place and went to the floor to advocate free tolls, in opposition to the President, by the way. Thomas William Hardwick, of Georgia, had preceded Clark, opposing free toils, and in the heat of his argument had siurced Clark a bit roughly. Hardwick, please hear in mind, is physically one of the smallest men in the House, Clark one of the biggest. Scon after Clark got started with his speech he referred to what Hardwick had said of him, paged, then with a gesture of contempt. added, "Shoo fly, don't budder me!"

Seised On "Shoo Fly !"

Hardwick was soon campaigning for the Georgia Senatorship and his opponent played up that "shoo fly?" wheele in quip, cartoon and song so whoopingly it threatened to defeat Hardwick. The Speaker, deeply repentant, vished to the restue. assered Georgia that he loved Hardwelltiles his quip had been only by way of a box em the ears to reasing the Georgian to renumber his manages, that Hardwick was one f the Brainlest men in Congress (and so he a) and please elect him; and Georgia did O' She had not I think Clark would have cored more than would have Hardwick

other day I was talking with a naval officer, who remarked: "For the cost of two battleships we could build 60 submarines. With 60 submarines on the Pacific coast Japan couldn't land an invading army big enough to pick the prune crop in the Santa Clara

FINANCE

COMMITTEE

Valley." "Then why haven't we been building more submarines?" I asked.

"Because a submarine is not a captain's nor an admiral's command, and you can't give a party on a submarine." Did you ever!

GUARDING THE CITY'S CROWDS

Some of the Tasks and Responsibilities in the Day's Work of a Traffic Patrolman By LIEUTENANT WILLIAM B. MILLS

Of the Philadelphia Traffic Squad

THE first real attempt to relieve traffic A congestion in Philadelphia was made in 1904, when a detail of two squads of ten mounted patrolmen each was assigned to duty on Chestnut street during the Christmas holidays. The action was repeated in 1905 and met with such success that the men were permanently assigned to this duty. The rapid increase in vehicular and pedestrian

traffic has necessitated the continual addition to the force until the Bursau of Police now has on traffic duty one lieutenant, 18 sergeants and 365 patrolmen, of whom 205 are reserves, 108 mounted and 52 on motorcycles. The district covered embraces Arch. Market, Chestnut, Walnut and intersecting streets from the Delaware to the Schuylkill River; Broad street from Locust street to Glenwood avenue; and the commission markets at Front and Callowhill streets, Dock street and 32d and Market s

These men perform eight hours' continuous work, in some sections reporting for street duty as early as 3 o'clock in the morning. The late squad goes off duty at midnight. The traffic men are picked from the police force at large for special ability and fitness. Both patrolmen and the mounted contingent are given a course of training before assignment to the congested districts.

Temperament and Traffic.

The policeman's temperament and his conduct under various trying conditions are carefully watched, and he is placed where his qualifications seem to be those required. The patrolman who efficiently directs in the quiet morning hours the slow moving, heavyladen produce teams, manned by drowsy drivers who have slept on the way from the farms, might be dazed and useless in the swirl and noise of noontime at Broad and Chestnut streets, and the man who tactfully controls the afternoon shopping crowd on Chestnut street might fail in bringing order out of confusion in the heavy traffic along the river front.

The general public does not realize the amount of information regarding city locations which the traffic patrolman on duty in the centre of the city is called upon to impart daily in answer to hundreds of questions. He must be ready to reply offhand, giving exact locations of large office buildings, stores, hotels, places of historic interest, hospitals; what street car to take to any part of the city, and so on, down the list He must listen to one inquirer while answering another, keeping watch at the same time for aged persons, children, cripples and the blind who desire to cross the street; observing whether the motorist has the proper tags on his vehicle; seeing that the Rinerant faiter does not open up a stand along the carb while his back is turned, and all the while closing and releasing the traffic current as conditions warrant. He must be constantly on the aiert to prevent accidents. and when they do occur to render prompt assistance, sending in a call for an ambulance or a police patrol wagon, whichever the case calls for, and taking the names of witnesses; and finally he has to clear away the crowd of curious pedestrians who gather very quickly at the alightest disturbance.

Peril of Blocked Street

The vital necessity of keeping the trame stream smoving will be realized when one considers statistics which have been gathered. By actual counts during the rush hours from 4 to 5:30 pt mo, it was found that an average of 1155 vehicles per hour pass the traffic patrolman on the sast aton of City Hall, and go either north on Broad street, or east on Market struct. This does not include the 146 street care per hour which pass sent on Market street at that time of day Saventy-five vahicies—to speak in averages will congret the curn assund City Hall from Juniper and Market atreats to Broad and South Peno Square, Mealest on the

## WHY "BILLY" SUNDAY IS COMING HERE

THE THE OVED

DOPE

How the Welfare of Philadelphia Will Be Promoted by the Results of His Work-Evidences of Christian Unity.

By EDWARD H. BONSALL Treasurer, Sunday Campaign Committee

OST of the people in and near Philadel-M ost of the people in and or less about "Billy" Sunday and his coming. The Editor of the EVENING LEDGER has penetrated to the core of the subject by asking, "Why Is Mr. Sunday coming to Philadelphia?"

To give a categorical reply I would say that this famous evangelist is coming to our city because many sincere wishers for the welfare of Philadelphia believe that he may be the means of doing for our community that which we most need.

Mr. Sunday represents vital, efficacious Christianity. He does not represent it after my own particular order, to speak personally; nor, I dare say, would any ecclesiastical group of Christians in Philadelphia accept this remarkable man as their typical exponent. That, however, is a minor matter. Mr. Sunday preaches substantially the truth which all evangelical Christians hold as essential. His messages all ring true to the Gospel which the ages have tested.

This man's extraordinary preaching makes men and women over in the new. Many Philadelphia ministers and laymen personally investigated the evidence upon this Mr. Sunday to come here. They were absolutely convinced of the genuineness, permanence and magnitude of his work. criticisms seem trivial alongside of the abundance of clear evidence that he is being marvelously employed by God for the most high and holy ends.

Deepest Need of the City

We Philadelphians know that ours is notably a city of churches. Nor do we minimize the worth and work of our churches and their members when we freely confess that the deepest need of our city is for a revival of the religion which transforms human lives into holiness.

The sense of this need for a spiritual visitation, and the deep yearning for it on the part of our clergy and laity, is doubtless largely responsible for the surprising unanimity and cordiality of the action of the churches in inviting this unconventional preacher to our conservative old city. Already the Sunday campaign has demonstrated the great oneness of our local Christian forces by the way in which Christians of all names and polity and creeds have worked together for the forthcoming meet-

A noteworthy evidence of this practical Christian unity, and awakened spiritual eagerness, which Mr. Sunday's coming has made plain to all Philadelphia, may be found in the prayer meetings which are being held on two nights a week in the private homes of the city and in several suburbs. gentlemen who have the oversight of them say that these gatherings now number approximately 7000 a night, with an attendance of about 100,000 persons. That is to say, during this present week there were held perhaps 14,000 special prayer meetings, with 200,000 persons present. A moment's thought of what this indicates makes clear the present spiritual potency in our local church life of the mission of Mr. Sunday to hold,

Our reason for inviting Mr. Sunday to hold a mission in Philadelphia is found in the conviction that religion is now, as it ever has been, the rock-bottom concern of life. On it the whole house of our civilization must be built. America could not long subsist apart from the Christian conviction and sincere piety of an uncounted host of her citizens. This truth was established in the very foundation of our own city and Commonwealth.

Truly "Practical" Concerns We consider ourselves most "practical"

when we seek to turn our people's thoughts. to the supreme concerns of religion. The shortest, surest south to civic virtue and private morality and solciency and happtness to by way of the religion which has power to transform character.

If his nundar's vist to Philadelphia resuits as we mentionally anticipate in firing made the areas purposes of religion, and the great pastrolate, the hearts of our reath will useful social agencies than penitentiaries. Mr. Sunday's message has proved its power

to reclaim wanderers and to impel them to nobility of character and conduct. Consider how many of us, even outwardly respectable, need this divine potency in our lives. Many homes that are now discordant or divided and unhappy will be united and made happy by the Gospel which Mr. Sunday

preaches, if his past experiences are at all repeated here. Even the cynic will grain that it is no small social service to turn the minds of men and women from the diverse court to the family altar. This modern and unclassifiable messenger of the Most High leads persons of lax conduct to pay their debts, to right old wroms, to forgive enemies, to be kind to their fellow men, to do justly by their employes and employers and to forsake gambling, drink-

ing and immorality. It was said by a bishop

of the Episcopal Church in a diocese in the Middle West, who had followed Mr. Sunday in making his visitations-"He was like" breath of fresh air in the communities where he had worked." We believe it will be in here. The hope and expectation of a best of Christians is that Philadelphia will be a sweeter, cleaner, happier and in every way better city to live in because of the Good News which Mr. Sunday will preach. I would be untrue to my own deepest con-

viction if I did not gather all I have been trying to say finto the declaration that it is because he presents Jesus Christ our Saviour, who is "The power of God unto Salvation." that we have invited Mr. Sunday and prepared for his coming. In these grave times which have befallen the world, people are readier than usual to hearken to the sternal truth which shines clearest in our darkest days.

Fashions and Facts, From the Toronto Globe.

When it was the fashion for Englishmen to wear the hair long and tied in a ribbon, sading moralists and philosophers protested against the imitation of that style by women. It is suggested that the women won and the men had to cut their hair. Perhaps there is a historical revelation and a prophety in the fact that in China's aristocratic circles women wear trousers and men wear gowns.

Explaining Gravitation's Law-From the Scientific American.

If you ask a scientific man why a stone falls If you ask a scientific man why a sions falls to the ground he will tell you that he desir? know. Not long ago he would have replied that it fell to the ground because the earth and stone attract one another. This is very much the same as saying that an unsupported stone falls to the ground because, as has been ascertained by frequent experiments, an unsupported stone falls to the ground.

The Spanish War Lessons

From the Kansus City Star. The history of the Cuban war is ample extdence of two tendencies of the American people. The first is popular insistence on a policy, even if it is certain to result in war. The second is the disposition to make no preparations, and to trust to luck to muddle through some way.

ome way.

The country muddled through without disager because it was fighting a fifth-rate Power. But consider what its military unpreparedness would have meant should it have become involved in a war with a great military power in defense of the Monroe Doctrine or or Asiatis exclusion?

TO A PHOTOGRAPHER I have known joy and woe and toll and fight: I have lived largely, I have dreamed and plate

ned.

And Time, the Sculptor, with a master hand, Upon my face has wrought for all men's gight.

The lines and seams of Life, of growth and blight,

of struggle and of service and command?

And now you show me This—this waxen, bland
And placid—unitned, unitsoubled, white!

This is not I—this fatuous face you show.

Retouched and prettined and smoothed to

please.

Put back the wrinkles and the lines I know.

I have spent blood and brath schlaving these;
Out of the pain, the sorrow and the wrack.

They are my scars of battle FUT Trible
BACK!

-Berion Braisy, in Harper's Weskir-THE SOUL OF ROUGET DE LIBLE Their arms shall conquer to vigtory led By a voice like a trumpet's peal; for a great Ghast murches at their head-The Soul of Rouget de Little.

He gave them the flong that eagest die Till the world's heart cause to first! And they go into hatric captain'd by The soul of Rouget de Liele.

Does an edgacy emper and heat Before the sterned clarics bleat From the field of Hunger de Line.

For this is the Song shall break the poster. That him man group and knowl-was drop that was how at a mighty hand to the Song of Mongas do Links.